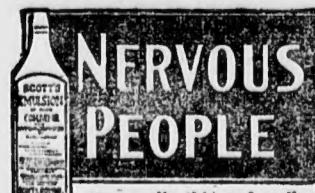


THE GLEICHEN CALL, GLEICHEN, ALBERTA



Generous Response Of the Farmers

Minister of Agriculture Extends
Thanks on Behalf of Government

Hon. Martin Burrell, minister of agriculture, in the December issue of the Canada Gazette, formally extends to the farmers of Canada the thanks of the government for the manner in which they have responded to the appeal made a year ago for increased production.

"In the agricultural Gazette of September, 1914, a message was addressed to the farmers of Canada. It called their attention to the war conditions in Europe and they affected agriculture and the consequent urgent necessity for a great increase in productions in Canada, happily far removed from the fearful horrors of war and for her to use her best efforts to strengthen the empire in its struggle against the tyranny of military despotism. To the call for men and more men, Canada has nobly responded and every day sees fresh battalions on their willing way to the empire battleground."

"To the unceasing and untiring work of the women of Canada, we all pay a heartfelt tribute and the patriotic activities of our peoples in the cities and towns have made life a finer thing than it was before. But those concerned with the production of that which is the life blood of armies in the field have been no whit behind. The farmers of Canada, realizing as never before the important part that the production of foodstuffs plays in such a gigantic struggle, perhaps looked upon their calling and responsibilities with deeper respect and broader view, and made strong efforts to give their assistance by increasing production along all possible lines."

"To what extent small or great the appeal made last year was responsible for this, I cannot tell, but in any case, I gladly here express my own and the government's deep appreciation of the fine response made."

"The results have surpassed expectations. Canada from her abundance can supply the empire's needs, and this must be a comfortable thought for those upon whom the heavy burden of directing the empire's needs, has been laid. Gain or no gain, the course before the farmers of Canada is as clear as it was last year, they must produce abundantly in order to meet the demands that may be made, and I believe this to be especially true in regard to wheat, the world's supply of which would be particularly affected in this vast struggle. Stress and strain may yet be laid on us all before this tragic conflict is over, but not one of us doubts the issue and Canadians will do their duty in the highest sense of the word."

A Pill That is Prized.—There have been many pills put upon the market and pressed upon public attention, but none has endured so long or met with so much favor as Paramec's Vegetable Pills. Widespread use of them has attested their great value, and they are now more popular than ever, having firmly established themselves in public esteem, they now rank without a peer in the list of standard vegetable preparations.

Importance of Aden

A British Possession Against Which the Turks Are Said to be Advancing

Aden, on which the Turks are said to be advancing, is a peninsula and town belonging to Britain, on the southwest coast of Arabia, 105 miles east of the strait of Bab-el-Mandeb, the entrance to the Red Sea. The peninsula is mass of volcanic rocks, 5 miles long from east to west and rising to 1,776 feet. It is joined to the mainland by a narrow, level and sandy isthmus. The town is on the eastern shore of the peninsula, stands in the crater of an extinct volcano, and is surrounded by an indescribable barren, cinder-like rocks. The main crater is known as "the Devil's Punch Bowl." Frequently the heat is intense; but the very dry, hot climate, though depressing, is unusually healthy for tropics. The Romans occupied it in the 1st century A.D., till the discovery of the Cape route to India (1488) it was the chief port of Asiatic produce for the western nations; but in 1838 it had sunk to be a village of 600 inhabitants. The increasing importance of the Red Sea route gave Aden great value as a station for England to hold, and in 1859, after a few hours' contest, Aden fell into the British hands. It is of high importance both from mercantile and naval point of view, especially as a great coaling station. It has a garrison and strong fortifications. The population and resources of Aden have rapidly increased since 1859, and the opening of the Suez canal in 1869 gave it a great impetus. The annual value of its imports sometimes exceeds \$10,000,000, while that of its exports (coffee, gums, spices) amounts to \$7,500,000. Aden is a telegraphic station on the cable between Suez and Bombay, and on the line from Zanzibar and the Cape. To provide for its growing population, a considerable territory on the mainland has been acquired and added to the peninsula, the total area (including the Island of Perim) being 75 square miles.

Canada Finds Herself

A few months ago and nobody in Canada thought any big undertaking could be accomplished here without going to Great Britain for the money with which to finance it. Now the situation is reversed and we are helping Great Britain to finance her biggest undertaking. The war, among other things, has enabled Canada to find herself—Winnipeg Telegram.



W. N. U. 1087

Should Germany Win

A Stirring Recruiting Speech Delivered in Ireland

Speaking of the possibility of a German invasion of Ireland at a recruiting meeting, the Rev. W. P. Burke, C.C., said: "We are now, to my mind, confronted with the most serious crisis that has occurred for three hundred years—since Cromwell made preparations at Bristol for the invasion of Ireland. Don't think it is England's fight only. As sure as England goes down, we will go down, too. I will tell you a little story. Once got aboard a boat leaving Liverpool, and amongst the passengers were an old man and his wife. When they were nearing the mouth of the Mersey I overheard the woman make the remark—"Reuben, the ship will go down," in an excited tone. "Don't worry," he replied. "It ain't our ship." Now, my friends, that is the situation today. If England goes down, and if spiked helmets come into sight in Ireland, do you think that Professor MacNeill and the Sinn Fein party can keep them out of Ireland? No. In this matter we are all in the same boat. Now, what are the facts? For fifty years the German cloud has hung over Europe. Fifty-one years ago Germany crushed France; four years afterwards the Austrians went under the Germans; and six years later France was leveled in the dust by them; and then Germany settled down, and for forty years has been preparing for this war. It would only take the Germans fifteen hours to get here—why, we can almost hear the roar of their guns. Now, if Germany conquers Europe, then Britain will live for only five years longer, and Ireland will then be beaten. (A voice—"never") Well, we shall see. Many persons say that the victory of the Germans means a victory for the Catholic Church. Well, a few years ago, before the war commenced, a Catholic Congress was held at Lleie, and was attended by delegates from all Europe. A large representation was present from Germany. Dr. Lieber, the vice-president of the great Centre Party in the German parliament, stated—"Many of you here in Belgium, fear Germany. You fear that, sooner or later, your country and its liberties will be swallowed up; but I tell you that we, the Catholics of Germany, will rend the empire if one hair of your head is touched." This is the substance of his statement. Now, my friends, Belgium and its liberties are destroyed, and no word of protest from the Catholics of Germany. Do you think that will spare you because you are Catholics? What has happened in Poland, that great Catholic country? Germany has set itself to crush it out of existence. They have uprooted some 25,000 Polish farmers and replaced them by Germans. To complete the destruction of Poland the Germans passed a law prohibiting Pole from the land so that in process of time the whole soil of Poland must pass into German hands. Now, during all this period the English government has been working to re-instate and root the Irish people in their own soil. The Congested Districts Board and the Estate Commissioners have been busily engaged; great ranches have been divided up, and no fewer than 4,000 evicted tenants have been restored. Tell me, as reasonable men, if the Germans are going to treat Ireland differently from Poland? Believe me, my friends, this is a war of conquest, and the Germans mean to exchange the arid wastes of the Baltic and the lands of Brandenburg for the rich pastures of Ireland. Every one of us should face these facts as common sense men, and not as dreamers or talkers. Let us all set ourselves to the work before us, and defeat Germany, and with it militarism. I am here today because I oppose conscription. Conscription leads to militarism. It means that the armies, from being the servant, become the master of the state. It means that we no longer shall be governed by the free will of the people, but by a military junta. I appeal to every young man of military age to join the colors. The Germans are now, I believe, in Fontenoy. Let us hope that it will be the work of the Irish to shew them back across that plain, and win for our country a victory far greater and more glorious than our forefathers did in 1745."

Holland's Hard Job

Has No Intention of Inviting Belgium's Fate Through Unneutral Attitude

Holland, however, is the neutral country that must walk the straight and narrow path, for the reason that her help on the side of Germany would be of the greatest importance, while, thrown on the other side it would probably mean the speedy ending of the war. She is the key to the whole military impasse. The temptation to take advantage of any slip on the part of her is great, and the canny Dutchmen are behaving with the greatest circumspection. Holland has no illusions on the subject of the dangers that surround her, and she keeps more than 500,000 men under arms and ready for an instant service if she is threatened. She would be no unprepared Belgium, but a nation, small but determined and prepared with more than German thoroughness. The expense is tremendous. Her usual industries have been restricted or killed, and her commerce is vexed by the British, while her trade with Germany must be most carefully regulated in order not to call down the wrath of the allies. That some Hollanders have made fortunes by more or less irregular trading with Germany is true, but for the great mass of the people the war has been a terrible affliction. Among the many other expenses that it has entailed upon citizens and government is the support of Belgian refugees, thousands of whom still remain as non-paying guests. Many of these have found shelter in Dutch homes, while others are cared for by the government. Holland has proved herself a good neighbor to Belgium, but has no intention of inviting Belgium's fate through any unneutral attitude.—Martin Marshall, in Leslie's.

A Prime Dressing for Wounds

In some factories and workshops carbolic acid is kept for use in cauterizing wounds and cuts sustained by the workmen. Far better to keep a hand bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It is just as quick in action and does not scar the skin or burn the flesh. There is no other oil that has its curative qualities.

Miss Wheat, the new teacher, was harrying the history lesson. Turning to one of the scholars, she asked, "James, what was Washington's Farewell Address?"

The boy arose with a promptitude that promised well for the answer.

"Heaven, ma'am," he said.

Women evidently sleep less than men.

Why so?

Well, we seldom hear of a woman talking in her sleep.

Joints Quit Aching Soreness Goes Away

**NO MORE STIFFNESS,
PAIN OR MISERY IN
YOUR BACK OR
SIDE OR LIMBS!**

**Wonderful "Nerviline" is
the Remedy**

A marvelous pain reliever. Just about five times more powerful, more penetrating, more pain-subduing than any thick, oily or ammonia liniment. Nervine fairly eats up the pain and stiffness in chronic rheumatic joints, gives quick relief to those throbbing pains, and never burns or even stains the skin.

"Rheumatism kept my joints swollen and sore for ten years. My right knee joint was often too painful to allow me to walk. In this crippled tortured condition I found Nerviline a blessing. Its warm, soothing action brought relief. I had given up hoping for, I rubbed on quantities of Nerviline and improved steadily. I also took Ferrozone at mealtime in order to purify and enrich my blood. I am today well and can recommend my treatment most conscientiously.

(Signed) C. PARKS, Prince Albert.

Not an ache or pain in the muscles or joints that Nerviline won't cure.

For neuralgia, stiff neck, earache and toothache. Nerviline is simply a wonder. Best family liniment known and largely used for the past forty years. Sold by dealers everywhere, large family size bottle 50c, small trial size 25c. Refuse a substitute, take only "Nerviline."

Loss From Grain Smut

Ravages of Smut Disease is a Serious Matter to the Farmer

Taking one year another the average farmer suffers a greater loss through the ravages of Smut Disease than through any other one pest, and while he may realize this loss, he, in many cases, seems to consider it a necessary evil.

H. T. Gussow, Dominion botanist, from observations of two years based on personal counts and calculation, estimates that the annual total loss due to smut in wheat, oats and barley amounts to \$17,000,000 or 6.2 per cent. of capital invested in these crops. The loss in oats alone is roughly equal to the combined losses of wheat and barley. In the United States it is estimated that the loss due to the smuts of wheat alone amounts to over \$14,000,000, and when all the smuts and rusts are considered the losses amount to hundreds of millions of dollars.

Next as the direct loss from the smuts, the indirect losses are also great. The expense of controlling them is very large besides the harm they do to live stock.

There have been discussions from time to time in the press with reference to the probable injuries to live stock fed on smutted grain or food. Important text books even now point out the danger of such practice. It is claimed that smutted grain causes disturbances of the digestive organs, loss of flesh, paralysis of the hindquarters and the muscles of the mouth and throat, and in some cases death.

"The results obtained, however, from careful inquiry and experiments do not confirm this serious arrangement, and we are led to believe that, as is often the case in such investigations, the conclusion is one of conjecture," says H. T. Gussow.

The animals subjected to experiment were pigs, cows, horses, sheep, rabbits, chickens and pigeons. It must be realized that animals show frequently, during feeding experiments of any kind, certain indispositions, which may or may not be the result of the diet. It appears to us advisable not to recommend the feeding of smut-spore-contaminated food. It cannot be declared harmless under all circumstances. Pregnant animals, and those naturally subject to intestinal troubles should receive no such food."

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The three prairie provinces' share would proportionately amount to about \$180,000,000 in actual per capita, but in exports these provinces will this year, and in the beginning of 1916, contribute a much larger proportion to the exports than will the other provinces.

The exports of wheat from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will add at least \$200,000,000 to the Canadian exports for 1916-17, or a total per capita of \$137. Based on the population of Manitoba at 450,000, and of Winnipeg at 200,000, this province's share of the external 1915 trade would be \$61,500,000, while Winnipeg's share would be \$27,400,000.

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Prairie Lodge 44
Meets Every Monday Evening at 8
in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

Peter MacLean, Noble Grand
E. E. Holland, Secretary.

GOLDEN JUBILEE LODGE
No. 85

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
—IN—
GLEICHEN CASTLE HALL

E. E. Holland,
C.C. J. Baron.
K. of R. and S.

DENTIST

C. R. MCINTYRE

L. D. S., D. D. S.
Graduate Royal College Dental Surgeons, Toronto.

Dentistry Practiced in all its Branches. Gas Adminisrtd

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GLEICHEN

T. H. Beach
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Sales Conducted any place in the Province

For terms enquire at Gleichen Harness store. Office phone 3, residence phone P.O. Box 188 GLEICHEN, ALTA.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO 709 First St. W., Calgary WILL VISIT GLEICHEN EVERY TWO MONTHS For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

Ready-to-wear Tailoring



Choose your Cloth pattern and Suit Style.
We can make you a Suit to your exact physique in five days—an express train schedule at the shops.

Special Order Tailoring we call Bespoke Tailoring, they term it in England.

200 imported British fabrics to choose from: Worsts, Sarg, Tweeds, Cheviots, Vicunas, Home spms. 20 new designs in men's styles.

\$15 up to \$35, \$40. Exclusive importations in the higher-priced garments.

The Hicks Trading Co. Gleichen, Alta.

DR. DEVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliably medicine for all Female Complaints. \$5 a box. Address to Dr. Devan's Drug Store, The Scottish Dame Co., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONOL FOR MEN Restores Vim and Vitality for Nerve and Brain; increases "grey matter". It will build you up. \$10 a box, or two for \$18.00. Address to Dr. Devan's Drug Store.

Sold at Yates Drug Store

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday In The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. Foreign Countries \$2.00

Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1916

Now that the Fire Brigade has been re-organized every property owner should encourage the boys in every possible way. None of us know just when we may need their assistance.

For once all the politicians in the parliament building down at Ottawa were unanimously in favor of one thing—to get out of the hot place, and they put it into effect without ceremony.

The prosperity of a town is not guarded by the wealth of its inhabitants, but by the uniformity with which they pull together when any important undertaking is to be accomplished. A man with a thousand dollars at his command and a love for town in his heart can do more for the building up and improving of it than the millionaire who locks up his capital and snaps his fingers at home progress.

"Patronize home institutions", cries the country editor from week to week. That is right, says the merchant, "give it to those who go to some other town to buy goods." Then with his heart filled with kindness to the loyal editor he sends his job work to Kalamazoo, or utilizes a piece of wrapping paper to write an order on for goods or send a statement to a customer. Funny, isn't it?

Do not meddle with a business you know nothing of unless you commence at the bottom of the ladder and round after round, work towards the top. For if you are successful enough to reach the top round you will then find plenty to applaud and assist. But he who commences at the top of the ladder finds it an easy matter to descend, and oft times with great rapidity. And when he has reached the bottom he will find hundreds there waiting to kick him.

The schoolma'am is the guiding star of the nation. She takes the little bantling from the home nest, full of his pouts, his pets and his passions, ungovernable in many cases, a rampant, riotous little wretch whose own mother often admits she sends him to school purposely to get rid of him. The schoolma'am takes a whole carload of these little anarchists, half of whom singly and alone cannot be handled by their own mothers, and she puts them in the way of becoming useful citizens.

Thursday night our town fathers are to discuss the business tax for this year, and they hope that there will be a good attendance of ratepayers present to assist them in the matter. It is a difficult matter to decide upon and to do justice to all businesses, and it seems many believe there should be no business tax, that the single tax should cover all. The councillors evidently want to be fair and give all an opportunity to advance their arguments before deciding upon so important a matter.

A mail order house that offered the CALL a good price to publish their ads, and which we refused to accept, having the interests of our community at heart, is now sending out price catalogues. We can but admire their persistency in advertising, but at the same time would advise our readers to compare their prices with those of our local merchants. We find some of them higher than Gleichen merchants ask for the same goods. Remember, too, the dollars you send away will never come back to you and you cannot see the goods until after you have parted with your money some days or weeks.

Speaking of advertising: There is no business that cannot be increased and benefited by advertising. No class or advertising pays as well as a well written newspaper ad. There is no work you could do that would bring you as great returns as to use thirty minutes each day in the study of advertising if you are in business. The great trouble with most advertisers in a country town is that they write an ad invoicing their stock in trade and expect by letting it stand week after week in the country newspaper to get direct returns from it. Good newspaper advertising is to write as you talk to your customers.

Farms For Sale

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairying and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (6% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assurances are also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

THE OLD AND NEW

They used to say:
"Has anybody here seen Kelley?" But now at Cluny it is;
Has anybody here seen REAZIN—the OIL MAN

He handles the highest quality of oils and greases obtainable—that's why.

THE PALACE HOTEL GLEICHEN



RATES :

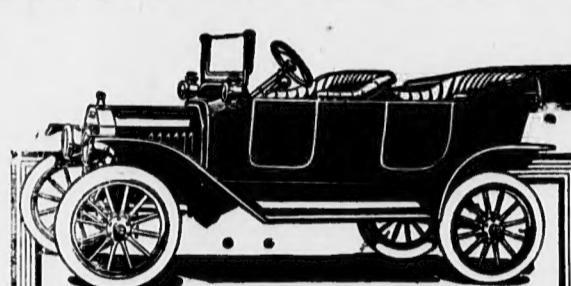
Meals, - - -	50c.
Rooms, First Floor, - - -	75c. and \$1
Rooms, Second Floor, - - -	50c.
Modern in Every Respect. - - -	Steam Heated

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen

PROPRIETOR.



"MADE IN CANADA"

ANNOUNCEMENT

The following prices F. O. B. Ford, Ontario, effective August 2, 1915:

Ford Runabout \$480

Ford Touring Car \$580

No Speedometer included in this year's equipment, otherwise cars are fully equipped. Place your order early to ensure delivery.

W. R. MCKIE, GLEICHEN
LICENSED DEALER.



Thos. Davidson

Successor to

ROWE, ROWE & ROWE

—O—

Having purchased the business conducted under the name of Rowe, Rowe & Rowe I am preparing to give the very best attention to all former customers and invite all others to call and see me whenever they require anything in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper, Etc.

THOS. W. DAVIDSON

Artist in

Wall Paper Hanging, Painting of all kinds



If YOUR ad was in this
space you would be read-
ing it now, eh! what?

So would every other
Reader.

THINK IT OVER.

Sunlight Soap

5c.

is all you need to pay for the best and purest Soap in the world—Sunlight. The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the guaranteed purity of Sunlight Soap.

More German Intrigue

Plot to Draw Canada into War With the United States

Word has reached members of the American Legion in Toronto that German agents in New York have already started a movement for a second great world war to succeed a patched up peace in Europe.

They aim to secure control of the United States land forces by having them divided into ten armies under officers from Germany. When it suits Germany hostilities are to be incited between the United States and Japan so that Great Britain may be drawn in. This is with a view of England being struck at on behalf of Germany, through Canada, by American troops, under German generals.

The plot is being started by a movement to foment anti-British and anti-Canadian sentiment on the pretext that Great Britain and Japan are in a conspiracy to pick a quarrel with the United States and make a sudden attack on her.

The plot to put the prospective United States army under the control of German officers is disclosed in a copy of an appeal to pro-Germans in the United States just sent out by G. S. Vleereck, of 1123 Broadway, New York, in which he says:

"Canada has been stirred from the depth of her peacefulness. Now that her armies have fought side by side with the English, now that the spirit of militarism and the spirit of conquest have entered her heart as a nation, together with her undisguised contempt for the United States, we must be prepared to meet her in battle if Great Britain and her ally in Tokio give the signal."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Armenian Atrocities

Estimated That A Million Armenians Have Been Killed

Lord Bryce has issued a further report on the Armenian atrocities. He gives the estimate of a person described as a competent observer, placing the destruction of life as nearly 1,000,000, or practically half the population of Armenia.

One report which Lord Bryce quotes states that in a certain town 200 chief Armenians were imprisoned and then taken by night in wagons to the river bank and there killed. The women and girls he states, have been distributed among the Turkish villages, the Turks choosing such girls as they wanted.

A large number of exiles were allowed to take shelter in a town, where for a time they were better off. Suddenly the police ordered them all to leave and the whole number, perhaps 5,000, were literally driven up the lash into the streets and rushed to an encampment.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Cors Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

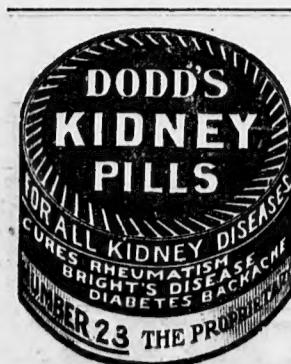
Volcanoes and Climate

The effects of volcanic dust upon climate have formed the subject of numerous publications during the last few years. The subject has now been taken anew by Dr. H. Arcotowski, well known for his researches on so-called "plutonian" variations of temperature and other atmospheric conditions. He finds that the dust veil produced by the Krakatoa eruption affected atmospheric temperatures very greatly, while the violent eruptions of 1862, as well as the Katmai eruption in 1912, influenced the yearly mean temperatures but very slightly, or not at all. The plutonian variations of temperature have nothing in common with the presence or absence of volcanic dust, but an influence of the sunspot variation upon the changes of atmospheric temperature is undeniable.

After reading the regular lesson one afternoon a young woman who was teaching a class of youngsters in a Sunday school folded the paper and began to ask questions. "What little boy," she persuasively remarked, "can tell me the difference between the 'quick' and the 'dead'?"

"I can, Miss Mary!" exclaimed a small boy named Tommy, excitedly wriggling his hand.

"The 'quick' was the triumphant rejoinder of Tommy, "is them what hops out of the way of automobiles; them that don't is 'dead'."



W. N. U. 1087

The Three Curses

Morphine, Cocaine, and Alcohol—and the Worse of These is Alcohol

The above is the heading of an article in the last bulletin issued by the board of health of Toronto. It goes on to say, "Of the various habit-forming drugs alcohol stands out as pre-eminently the greatest universal curse to humanity and has practical no redeeming features. In the light of modern knowledge alcohol, which once occupied a prominent place in the treatment of disease, is becoming more and more discredited every year. The role played by the drug in lowering our resisting power to disease, in the lowering of efficiency and in the actual production of organic disease of the liver, kidneys, heart, arteries and nervous system as we pointed out in our February issue is such as to make it essentially a problem of preventive medicine and one demanding immediate action by administrators of public health."

This arch enemy of mankind is accomplishing its devastating influence by a dual action. In the first place through the economic effects on the home—diminishing as it does and at times entirely cutting off the revenue of the home. Even the moderate drinker, who takes a glass or two of beer or whisky on his way home from work, robs his wife and family of the equivalent of a loaf or two of bread or a quart of milk, a family which at its best with a full income has probably only enough to keep soul and body together.

The lowering of their vitality and resisting power consequently predisposes them to disease. The alcoholics themselves have much less resisting powers to disease than have the abstainers. This is especially true in pneumonia and blood poisoning. The heavy drinker who contracts pneumonia should not lose an hour in settling his affairs as he will in all probability be unconscious with delirium within twenty-four or forty-eight hours from the time his disease is diagnosed.

In the second place, we have the influence of alcohol on the drinkers forcefully presented by life insurance companies. Statistics prepared by R. H. Moore, actuary of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Insurance Company shows that the death rate among moderate drinkers was 35 per cent. higher than among abstainers.

English insurance companies found by their statistics running over 40 years that abstainers have a death rate of 23 per cent. less than non-abstainers. In 1892 Mr. Dillon Gouge, public actuary in South Australia, found that the non-abstainers had almost double the amount of sickness that the abstainers had.

Let every one "do his bit" in spreading these truths.—H. Arnott, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Optimism at the Front

The Life of a Gun is Longer Than Generally Believed

A Canadian who contributes letters to the Edinburgh Scotsman, and who always writes from the business front with fine equanimity, says:

The artillery have been quite active during this last week. "Fritz" started the trouble himself, and every afternoon for four days now he has got all he has been asking for, and his reply is getting more feeble all the time. If this is the way it will be nearly all the winter, I don't think it will be such a tough proposition next spring after all.

Our weekly allowance of ammunition keeps on increasing, and even if we don't just hit our targets every time, some particular individual is getting some benefit that will make for success in the long run. In our particular line, new officers are getting the benefit of learning how to serve and correct artillery fire under almost every conceivable condition of atmosphere, and that is probably the most essential thing in good gunnery.

The guns themselves are coming in for their share of work, and at last one old theory is exploded. I refer to what experts call the life of a gun. This is especially so in guns of the lighter calibres. In a good many cases they will have outlined the "proverbial cat" before the war is finished. If they have not done so already. Of course, I have no means of telling how Bertha Krupp compares with this record, but it helps to show that British makers are right on the job yet.

One of these fine mornings you will wake up to find that we have a fighting machine that Germany could not equal. If she tried. It is queer how the optimistic feeling is gradually growing on us, and somehow the Balkan situation does not seem to worry us, as we have got the notion that it is going to be properly handled.

Bad For the Eyesight

The decision of the education authorities of Geneva to discontinue the teaching of German handwriting in their schools, on the ground that it is injurious to the eyesight, is a reminder that Germany has a bigger proportion of her people wearing spectacles than any other nation. She has, indeed, been instanced as a proof of the superior "culture" of Germans that so many are spectroscopic.

The use of plain Roman type was becoming general throughout Germany, but since the war this reform has been opposed as unpatriotic. Count Reventlow recently denounced the Roman characters as typically English.

"Prudence and foresight!" Yesterday—a little over a year ago in the hot July nights—the crowds of Berlin were cheering for war. Today thousands of them are fighting in the streets for scraps of meat and offal. What will they be doing tomorrow? Praying perhaps their rulers exhibited in plunging them into the gigantic catastrophe of war.—The London Nation.

Bangs-Jones says his wife is a flagrant violator of the constitution.

Wangs—How so?

Bangs—He says she is continually depriving him of the right of free speech and the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

Sir Gilbert Parker in the Graphic.

Army Bath-Trains

Each Car Accommodates 48 Soldiers at One Time

A railway train which can not only accommodate 3,000 soldiers with a daily bath, but also provides for the serving of refreshments, forms part of the equipment of the Russian army. The bath is a great institution in Russia, and even the smallest cottage has its little banja, or steam bath house, where the people get their steam bath. It is this national custom which has led, during the present war, to the construction of several movable banjas, or bath trains, for the Russian army.

Each train consists of locomotive and a score of cars, paneled with felt, cork and wood, to keep them warm, and joined with warm vestibule bellows, which make it possible for the soldiers to pass from the undressing car to the bathroom and then to the dressing car. The bathrooms are provided with hot water from the locomotive boiler, and in the train there are two tank cars holding water sufficient for 24 hours' work.

Each car can accommodate 48 soldiers, who, after having their hair cut, pass to the washing car, where they can bathe to their hearts' content. In the meantime their clothes and linen have been taken charge of by an attendant, who passes them to the special disinfectant compartment, and the soldier, reaching the dressing car, finds on his numbered seat a bag with a set of clean linen, and his clothes cleaned, mended and disinfected. And when he is dressed he can pass to the next car, where he can get tea, sugar, tobacco, etc.

These bath trains cost between £6,000 and £8,000, and they have proved so useful that others are being constructed as rapidly as possible.—Tit-Bits.

Dread of Asthma makes countless sufferers miserable.

Night after night the attacks return, and even when brief respite is given the mind is still in torment from continual anticipation. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy changes all this. Relief comes, and at once, while future attacks are warded off, leaving the afflicted one in a state of peace and happiness he once believed he could never enjoy. Inexpensive and sold almost everywhere.

B. C. Timber Resources

Government Working to Secure a Larger Market For Output

Any inventory of the forests of British Columbia has been commenced in order to find out how much timber could be cut each year without injuring the forests. The investigation shows that the province contained 100,000,000 acres of forest land, and about 400 billion feet of merchantable timber. The forests, moreover, are producing annually about five billion feet of new timber. Since at present only a billion and a half feet are cut each year, it is evident that the harvest can safely be increased several times over; that, in fact, an immense amount of timber is annually going to waste. It is exactly as if the farmers on the prairies could find a market for only a third of their wheat crop.

A knowledge of these facts showed the British Columbia government that it must obtain markets for its complete wood crop. After studying the timber markets of the world, the government is now taking steps to increase its trade with the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, South Africa and other countries which have not enough timber of their own.

The prairie provinces, however, are the largest market for British Columbia forest products. The British Columbia government is now seeking to develop this market to the full. To give the best possible service to prairie farmers, who are among the largest consumers of B.C. lumber, the government has prepared, in co-operation with the University of Saskatchewan, a series of bulletins on farm buildings. Similar means are being adopted in Eastern Canada, where there is a good market for heavy timbers and high grade lumber products from B.C. By establishing a commercial service in every market by the total or special losses or to say, for instance, that to Nov. 9, 10,000 pages of lists have been issued.

The British people on the other hand are kept fully acquainted with the full numerical and moral consequences of their losses. No such publication would be permitted in Germany, even if German newspapers thought it desirable. The Englishman who buys a one cent newspaper gets all the casualty lists in it, but the German who wants lists must pay three cents for each list.

This arrangement insures a very limited circulation of the German casualty lists. But the German lists are displayed in popular restaurants and coffee houses, where they find their most numerous readers. In earlier German lists, the time and place where casualties occurred were identified. That practice has been discontinued, so, when one finds, for instance, whole companies, including non-coms, wiped out in Infantry Reserve Regiment No. 18, Prussian list No. 368, or Infantry Reserve Regiment No. 103, Saxon list No. 217, it is impossible to know on what front they were fighting.

A significant feature of the German lists is the completeness with which whole companies, numbering about 200 each, have been rolled, showing the frightful result of attacks in mass formation. No less remarkable is the frequency with which each company, with fifteen or twenty non-coms, the backbone of Germany's infantry, are lost.

The absence of commissioned officers' names from the lists, as only 200 each, have been rolled, showing the frightful result of attacks in mass formation. No less remarkable is the frequency with which each company, with fifteen or twenty non-coms, the backbone of Germany's infantry, are lost.

Lists are made up of losses of the Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon and Wurtemberg armies, and the Imperial Navy. Prussian losses are, of course, overwhelmingly predominant, which naturally follows, from the greater population. Every arm of the united service, and all units of each arm, are constantly represented in the death roll.

After you have learned that the earth is spinning through space like a great top and that we are all living on the outside of this top, you probably wonder where we would all go if we fell off. The earth itself has enough power of attraction to keep everything on its surface from falling off.

Now, just imagine that this power of attraction stopped altogether. If that happened and you were indoors your head would hit the ceiling. If you were out of doors, you would go straight up into the sky for a long time and gradually you would begin to move slower and slower, for the resistance of the air would retard you. At last you would come to a stop and then you would stay. And very cold you would find it.

If the air did not resist with the least little help you would go sailing off into space. That is the only way you could fall off the earth, when the earth's attraction stopped—and when the air did not resist.

Germany's War Losses

Germany Does Not Know Extent of its Death Roll

The Prussian authorities who direct the Kaiser's war, do not dare to allow the enormous losses of their army to reach the German people.

As a matter of fact outsiders know more of the mortality lists than do the people of the Kaiser.

The ten thousand page of the officially acknowledged German casualties has reached London, says the New York World, and it denotes that German losses in the field now certainly are not less than 3,600,000 killed, wounded and prisoners.

The closely packed pages contain an average of 360 names each. Before me lie lists 763 to 78 inclusive, for the first nine days on November, covering 239 pages. The toll of death and misery for these nine days is 86,040, or 9,580 a day.

As German military authorities never publish officer casualties, except non-commissioned, and the lists are not guaranteed to be complete, it seems within reason to estimate Germany's attrition in the fields of war at 16,000 every twenty-four hours.

The sheets are twelve and a half inches long, with three closely crammed columns to the page. The accumulation, since the war began, piled together, would make many columns reaching to the ceiling of an ordinary room.

In all the world's history there never has been such a record of dead and missing, in anything like the same period. It would indicate that the "annihilating" process on which Gen. Joffre pinned his faith from the outset of the war is being carried on pretty consistently, and that the decimation of the German armies in all the theatres of war is a problem that must seriously concern the German government, as the German male population with military possibilities is not inexhaustible.

The Prussian Guard is never missing from the death roll, whether infantry, uhlans, field artillery, hussars or machine gun section.

The tremendous losses in the flower of the Kaiser's legions is proof of the extent to which reliance now must be placed on the Landstrum and Landwehr brigades, and in substitute infantry regiments, which figure so prominently.

The believers in inevitable triumph by attrition find in these lists much ground for hope and confidence in its efficacy as a determining factor of the war.

Although the German lists are published with more or less regularity, it is a mistake to imagine that they are freely circulated in Germany. In the first place, the military authority arbitrarily prevented the publication of these lists in the newspapers. Newspapers are forbidden to publish anything beyond the bald, uninforming summary of casualty rolls.

Newspapers may announce only that certain persons, say twenty-five or thirty persons, well known names in particular community are among the dead, wounded and missing.

Berlin papers may not, for example, print a list of Hamburg casualties, and Hamburg papers are not permitted to say anything about Berlin casualties. No paper may print anything in the nature of a tabulation or computation of the total or special losses or to say, for instance, that to Nov. 9, 10,000 pages of lists have been issued.

The British people on the other hand are kept fully acquainted with the full numerical and moral consequences of their losses. No such publication would be permitted in Germany, even if German newspapers thought it desirable. The Englishman who buys a one cent newspaper gets all the casualty lists in it, but the German who wants lists must pay three cents for each list.

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Peace will come when the enemy is ready to accept it on that basis. They may elect to continue the hopeless fight, but they will do so with the knowledge that every day of delay will only make matters worse for them. The serious point for Germany is that she is not beaten in a military sense so much as financially and in the absolute exhaustion of her resources. Her only course is to sue for peace. In that connection there is a strong force of public opinion in all the allied nations that in the settlement of this mad war justice must come before mercy. The stakes are altogether too vast to permit of any false sentiment.

The safety of the world demands that Germany must drink the cup of her humiliation to the very dregs.—Montreal Real News.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

Neutrality

If the United States desires to aid Great Britain and her allies, the honorable and manly course would be to join them openly in the war.—Springfield Republican.

But isn't there a sort of equity in the present working arrangements, under which the American friends of the Allies help the Allies all they can, and the American friends of the Germans from the Canadian expeditionary forces abroad are those only selected on account of their fitness for instructional duties, and on account of their gallant conduct at the front. It is useless for people to write the department urging the return of their relatives for this duty, as only those who have rendered meritorious services and are recommended by their commanding officers as worthy and capable are required. All these men must also be prepared to return to the front immediately whenever wanted.

EAST AFRICA THE ONLY REMAINING COLONY NOW LEFT FOR GERMANY

WILL SOON BE BRITISH POSSESSION, IT IS EXPECTED

A Determined Attack Will Likely Soon be Made by British Troops on the Only Foreign Possession of Germany—Would be a Valuable Asset to British Empire

The official announcement of General Smith-Dorrien's new command in East Africa, combined with various reports tending to corroborate the belief that an attack on Egypt and the Suez Canal will be the next blow which the German headquarters staff will seek to deliver, receives serious consideration.

The immense strategical possibilities of the world war furnishes a fascinating study. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien's appointment suggests, in the words of the Westminster Gazette, that "the operations in East Africa are destined to take a more important character than they have hitherto had."

With the operations in the Kamerun practically completed, German East Africa is the only remaining German colony to be subdued, and its possession will be a valuable asset to the British empire, and especially to India. Germany is understood to possess a force of about 7,000 whites at her disposal there, and he has not hesitated to arm large numbers of the native population which totals 10,000,000.

The British forces in East Africa in the early stages of the war consisted of only two battalions of the King's African Rifles (native troops), some 3,000 native police in British East Africa and Uganda, and some small white levies. These were reinforced later by Indian troops.

The German and British forces have come into contact on various occasions, the two most important results being the failure of a British attack on the German post of Tanga, and the British capture of Lake Victoria Nyanza.

Nothing in the nature of an attack to conquer German East Africa, which is officially one and a half times the size of Germany, has hitherto been attempted, but the appointment of a general of the same of Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, leads to the expectations that a coup of this kind is now in preparation. Some criticism of the plan is heard chiefly on the ground that it is a "policy of small packets" and that such forces as will be placed at General Smith-Dorrien's disposal could easily be employed elsewhere.

Egypt is the particular place the critics have in view. The British garrison in that country has been greatly increased, and it is believed is adequate to repel German-Turkish attacks. Some authorities hold that the characteristic British habit of disposing of the enemy may once again be unduly influencing the government's counsels.

Reports from Syria of Turkish preparations are regarded as serious and travellers from Syria speak of strong concentrations of Turkish troops at Jerusalem and Jaffa. The German general, Trussemair, is in command of an army of 70,000 men at Ghaza, and Gen. Von Mackensen, according to the report, will have supreme command of the army of invasion of Egypt.

The reported decision of the Dutch shipping companies trading to the East Indies to abandon the Suez Canal route is in some quarters considered due rather to German warnings that to the reason alleged the difficulty of coaling.

They travelled five or six miles that night and lay all next day in a desolate trench full of water. The next night they went three miles farther. Here they reached some German trenches in a wood, and crossed over several lines until they reached the first line trench, where they had the nearest chance of being caught. Two men were standing at their loop holes, and two others had just been relieved and were going off.

The Russians crawled down, crept a little further off, and, climbing out of the front line trench, were immediately in difficulties with the barbed wire. Fortunately it was not very strong, and they succeeded in getting through it and crawling to the British trenches, when they gave their cry and leapt down to our men, with bullets flying about them.

It was a lucky end to a great adventure.

Far-Famed Colony Farm

Reputation Made by Purebred Holsteins and Clydesdales.

One big British Columbia farm, the ownership of which, as well as its unique management and labor conditions, places it in a class by itself, is the Colony Farm at Essondale, near New Westminster, owned by the provincial government, and operated as part of the hospital for the mentally defective. Most of the work is done by asylum patients, and the superintendent of the hospital, Dr. J. T. McKay, is also superintendent of the farm, although under him are expert agriculturists who have charge of different departments. For the class of patients the hospital treats, outdoor work on the farm is considered excellent, and so the magnitude of the farm operations at Essondale, commenced a little over four years ago, has constantly and rapidly increased. There are now cultivated 300 acres of flat land and 200 acres of highland. In addition to this 400 acres, already slashed, is on the road to cultivation.

With plenty of funds available, the hospital management, then in the hands of Dr. C. E. Doherty, now on active service at the front, could do things on a large scale right from the start. The average farmer progresses slowly when he goes in for pure bred stock, and starts to develop a strong herd. Colony Farm was able to buy some of the best individuals of the Holstein-Friesian breed on either side of the international boundary. Dr. Doherty had a penchant, too, for pure bred Clydesdales. Fine mares and stallions were bought. Soon there was a tremendous interest at Colony Farm, and among the farmers of the Fraser valley, in farm operations at the mental hospital. The labor used was found to be far from inefficient. A modern system of accounting was introduced, and accurate records were kept of all farm costs.

As indicating the quality of the dairy stock, it may be mentioned that at one time this fall in the large cow barn, there were 75 pure bred cows, 45 of which were milking, and 10 of which had milk records of 100 pounds or over.

Everything is always neat and shipshape around the farm, and the array of well painted, bright farm buildings on the flats presents a pretty picture. Good silos always add to the attractiveness of a set of farm buildings, and there are two at Colony Farm, each of 145 ton capacity. This summer, largely by asylum labor, a fine new barn containing eight box stalls, was built. The stalls, which have room for five animals each, are constructed of hollow inch pipe, silvered. The feeding troughs are of concrete. Each stall is connected by a door, left open during the day, with a grazing field outside, so that the animals can come in and go out as they like. The first housed in this barn were young bulls. The dimensions of this new barn are 160x32 feet.

To the milkhouse, which is located a safe distance from the dairy barn, the milk is conveyed by an overhead carrier. It is heated to 160 degrees, then cooled to 45 degrees. Bottles, cans, etc., are sterilized carefully in another room.

Hardly a thing in the management of this big farm but is done in the most approved manner, and every visitor to British Columbia who can possibly spare the time should visit it.—J.T.B., in Montreal Family Herald.

Wireless Wonders

The 7,000 wireless ship stations in the world require over 15,000 licensed men to operate them, while over 1,000 land stations with a working force of 3,200 men are required to handle the business which originates on board of these vessels.

Escape of Two Russian Prisoners

Prisoners of War Reach British Lines After Thrilling Experience

A few days ago some soldiers one of our trenches were startled by the sudden appearance of two young men who rose up amidst the barbed wire beyond the parapet. One of them waved a rag, and both of them shouted out a word which sounded like "Ruski! Ruski!" They were wearing Russian uniforms.

They were, in fact, Russian prisoners of war in the enemy's hands, and had made a daring escape to our lines. Mr. Philip Gibbs writes from British headquarters that their story is extraordinarily interesting.

One of the men is twenty-two years of age, and was in the 41st Siberian Regiment when he was captured on Feb. 11 at Prasnyts. The other, belonging to the Novosolski Infantry Regiment, is only nineteen and was taken prisoner on June 8 on the Bzura. They were both sent to a camp just inside the German frontier lines, about fifteen miles from Posen.

Last October about 2,000 men were sent from the camp into Belgium near the front, and were set to dig trenches.

Of course it is quite contrary to law and usage to employ prisoners in any warlike work against their own party.

Upon returning to the prisoners' camp in the evening the two young men decided to risk an escape. The sleeping hut was surrounded by barbed wire, and guarded by three sentries—German soldiers who had been invalided and made incapable for more active service—and the camp itself was patrolled.

With great luck, however, the two Russian lads crawled through the barbed wire without raising an alarm, evaded the sentries and struck across country towards the sound of the guns.

They travelled five or six miles that night and lay all next day in a desolate trench full of water. The next night they went three miles farther. Here they reached some German trenches in a wood, and crossed over several lines until they reached the first line trench, where they had the nearest chance of being caught. Two men were standing at their loop holes, and two others had just been relieved and were going off.

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Postage Lowered on Parcels

Canada Foregoes Charges on Those Sent Canadians on the Continent

The post office department has foregone its share of the postage on parcels to soldiers in France, thus effecting a material saving in the cost of forwarding such matter to the front.

The following official announcement has been issued:

"The Hon. T. Chase Cagin, postmaster-general of Canada, has been successful, as a result of negotiations entered into with the imperial postal authorities, in effecting an arrangement with the British government whereby parcels from Canada for Canadian soldiers in France and Flanders will be carried at the same rate of postage as applies to parcels from the United Kingdom for the expeditionary forces on the continent. That is:

"For parcels weighing up to three pounds, 24 cents; for parcels weighing over three pounds and not more than seven pounds, 32 cents; for parcels weighing over seven pounds and not more than eleven pounds, 38 cents.

"This means a material reduction on the cost of parcels, and it is hoped it will be a source of satisfaction to the Canadian public. This reduction has been brought about by Canada foregoing all postal charges for the conveyance of these parcels in Canada and on the Atlantic," says the newspaper.

Heavy Toll of the War

Estimated That Two Years of War Will Kill 20,000,000

The total destruction of life during two years of war will reach 20,000,000 persons," declared Professor Louis C. Parkes, of the government health service, at the annual meeting of the Royal Institute of Sanitarians, recently held in London.

The speaker expressed the hope, however, that this loss of life might somehow prove a blessing in disguise, resulting eventually in a distinct improvement in European civilization.

"In the past ages," said Prof. Parkes, "evolution of higher types in animal and vegetable life has generally resulted from cataclysmic changes, and great destruction by plague, pestilence, and famine has led to an advance in civilization. So it is possible that this Armageddon may be of ultimate benefit to humanity."

Touching on the lowering birthrate in Great Britain, the speaker declared that every country in Europe has shown a decreasing birthrate during the past decade, with the exception of Bulgaria, Roumania and Ireland.

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Germans Fear Great Britain

Believe That British Will Win If War Lasts Till 1917

The Milan Secolo prints a four column interview with a neutral observer, a famous Scandinavian man of letters, who spent four months in Germany making an impartial study of the military, economic and moral situation. He says:

"There is no downheartedness. All the outward and visible facts serve to satisfy and to console the people. None the less a sub-conscious sense of disquietude is universal, and springs from the blank uncertainty as to what the morrow may bring forth.

"The German people hold that their enemies are beaten, but not tamed. They feel that they can rely on their military force and endure the economic pinch for some time, but dread overtakes them when they ask themselves: 'What if the war should last undecided to the year 1917?'

"What preoccupies the German is the problem of time, or—what is the same in their minds—England. Indeed, you cannot form an adequate idea of German hatred for England—hatred mingled with fear. It bursts out in every political speech and in the language of the daily press. The Germans know the English well, their defects and virtues, and they bear above all things the cool, dogged British perseverance.

"Should the British and their allies succeed in maintaining such a resistance as to prolong war beyond 1916, I do not know how Germany can possibly hope for victory. The British blockade has proved far more effective than the Germans wish it to be known in foreign countries.

"What is thought and feared in Germany is that the war will either be definitely won upon the land by the Germans during 1916 unless won on the sea by the English in 1917. Hence a tremendous output of force is to be expected by Germany next year. The first of her acts will be an attempt to smash through to Calais and an expedition against Egypt."

Dealing with the military situation in Germany, the Secolo's informant says he found the problem of enough men recognized there as being very grave. He points out that the German official casualty lists show an average of 150,000 every month, thus totalling about 2,500,000 down to Dec. 1915. This problem is causing unrest in the empire because the industries and agriculture are being drained of their hands. During the last month alone the number of women employed in metal working and transport industries rose from 140,000 to 155,000.

"The shutting out of our hay from the American market will undoubtedly increase prices in the States, as Canadian hay this year is superior to the American product.

"We have now put one customer, the British and allied governments, and the Canadian government, buying for them, can fix the price even at \$15 a ton if it wishes.

"The farmers, of course, might not sell, but then the hay could be com-manned."

Sea Sledge" for Rescue Work

The United States navy department has adopted a new "sea sledge" type of motor boat for rescuing aviators who have got into difficulties. The new boat is the invention of a Boston engineer.

It has been named by its inventor the "motor car of the sea," and is shaped something after the fashion of the flat-bottomed boats used on water cattles. This shape gives the craft a safety even while running at forty miles an hour, when other boats do not possess, and it has the further advantage that there is no pounding in seaway. The spray is pushed under instead of over the side, as would happen with an ordinary boat travelling at such speed.

It can be turned quickly, without danger to occupants, can be stopped in three times its own length, and can be handled with less exertion than a motor car, while it is also capable of carrying a heavy load.

Where France Leads World

France fuses, liquefies and transmutes her wealth more quickly than any other country because she is a country of investors. More people in France are regular investors than anywhere else, because the business of saving is universal there. French people live within their income and pile up their savings. They know not only how to make their thrift earn compound interest. They are the possessors of vast amounts of the best securities in the world, the most easily convertible; and their reputations give them a hold on the business world's confidence. The limits of French possibilities are fairly matched by the possibilities of French paying power, and in each case France leads the world.—New York Press.

Prussian Casualties Total 2,244,248

Prussian casualty lists numbers 380 to 389, according to the Rotterdamsche Courant, contain the names of 65,340 killed, wounded and missing, making the total 2,244,248. This total is exclusive of the names on 237 Bavarian, 310 Wurttembergian, 233 Saxonian and the naval and Turkish lists, says the newspaper.

Climate and Cultivation

Broken Land Retains Moisture and the Heat of the Sun

The character of climates is variably affected by the presence or absence of trees and other vegetation.

In his British association address, Sir Charles P. Lucas noted that climates become both hotter and colder when the surface of the earth has been bared by the cutting down of trees; they become drier or moister with the destruction or planting of trees; and healthfulness or unhealthfulness may be determined by the removal or retaining of the forests. The Canadian Northwest is cited as an example.

Lord Strathcona believes that the hills and telegraph lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway brought some changes even before the coming of the settlers, an increase in dew and moisture having been quite evident near the railway.

As a result there has been a perceptible agricultural improvement of the climate, with an extension of the wheat belt considerably further north than formerly.

Lord Strathcona believes that there is no greater advantage than that there is no pounding in seaway. This same cottage supplies chips for supper at night, and also acts as laundry to us. We went for a bath this morning, a most amusing experience. The place was some five miles away, and five cars soon stopped us there. Arrived, we find a large school room, with long lines of tubs on the floor. About 500 "Jocks" (the army name for all Scottish troops) have been bathing, and all are indulging in a wash while ice cold antiseptic is being applied to their bodies. This same cottage supplies chips for supper at night, and also acts as laundry to us. We went for a bath this morning, a most amusing experience. The place was some five miles away, and five cars soon stopped us there. Arrived, we find a large school room, with long lines of tubs on the floor. About 500 "Jocks" (the army name for all Scottish troops) have been bathing, and all are indulging in a wash while ice cold antiseptic is being applied to their bodies. This same cottage supplies chips for supper at night, and also acts as laundry to us. We went for a bath this morning, a most amusing experience. The place was some five miles away, and five cars soon stopped us there. Arrived, we find a large school room, with long lines of tubs on the floor. About 500 "Jocks" (the army name for all Scottish troops) have been bathing, and all are indulging in a wash while ice cold antiseptic is being applied to their bodies. This same cottage supplies chips for supper at night, and also acts as laundry to us. We went for a bath this morning, a most amusing experience. The place was some five miles away, and five cars soon stopped us there. Arrived, we find a large school room, with long lines of tubs on the floor. About 500 "Jocks" (the army name for all Scottish troops) have been bathing, and all are indulging in a wash while ice cold antiseptic is being applied to their bodies. This same cottage supplies chips for supper at night, and also acts as laundry to us. We went for a bath this morning, a most amusing experience. The place was some five miles away, and five cars soon stopped us there. Arrived, we find a large school room, with long lines of tubs on the floor. About 500 "Jocks" (the army name for all Scottish troops) have been bathing, and all are indulging in a wash while ice cold antiseptic is being applied to their bodies. This same cottage supplies chips for supper at night, and also acts as laundry to us. We went for a bath this morning, a most amusing experience. The place was some five miles away, and five cars soon stopped us there. Arrived, we find a large school room, with long lines of tubs on the floor. About 500 "Jocks" (the army name for all Scottish troops) have been bathing, and all are indulging in a wash while ice cold antiseptic is being applied to their bodies. This same cottage supplies chips for supper at night, and also acts as laundry to us. We went for a bath this morning, a most amusing experience. The place was some five miles away, and five cars soon stopped us there. Arrived, we find a large school room, with long lines of tubs on the floor. About 500 "Jocks" (the army name for all Scottish troops) have been bathing, and all are indulging in a wash while ice cold antiseptic is being applied to their bodies. This same cottage supplies chips for supper at night, and also acts as laundry to us. We went for a bath this morning, a most amusing experience. The place was some five miles away, and five cars soon stopped us there. Arrived, we find a large school room, with long lines of tubs on the floor. About 500 "Jocks" (the army name for all Scottish troops) have been bathing, and all are indulging in a wash while ice cold antiseptic is being applied to their bodies. This same cottage supplies chips for supper at night, and also acts as laundry to us. We went for a bath this morning, a most amusing experience. The place was some five miles away, and five cars soon stopped us there. Arrived, we find a large school room, with long lines of tubs on the floor. About 500 "Jocks" (the army name for all Scottish troops) have been bathing, and all are indulging in a wash while ice cold antiseptic is being applied to their bodies. This same cottage supplies chips for supper at night, and also acts as laundry to us. We went for a bath this morning, a most amusing experience. The place was some five miles away, and five cars soon stopped

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Blacksmiths! Forges! Tools. Neverlasting! Horse-shoes! and Chicks!

See our GOLDEN NUGGET RANGE with Steel Top and copper Reservoir Complete on Base **\$42.50**

Heaters at all Prices From \$8.50 up.

We are agents for the celebrated Automobile Skates from \$1.25 up

Hockey Sticks, Tape, Pucks, etc.

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Gleichen Trading Company



You know as well as we do, that you are taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire which sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeking us to-day? We await your answer.

Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKe and Henderson

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John A. McDowell, General Manager
H. V. F. Jones, Assistant General Manager
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FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

GLEICHEN BRANCH, J. CAMERON, Manager.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Golden Jubilee Lodge, No. 35, Knights of Pythias, have made all arrangements for their second anniversary dinner to be held on Friday, February 18th and it is needless to say that it will be a hummer. The Lodge, always at the front in一切 efforts to help the town, has made a special effort to make of its dancings a splendid success and guarantees that everyone who attends will have the best time ever. It would be nice to have had from Calgarians more interest in the event, as we have spared nothing time nor money in their desire to excell all entertainment given by this eat order.

For our Golden Nugget Range with steel top and copper reservoir complete on base **\$42.50**

Heaters at all Prices From \$8.50 up.

We are agents for the celebrated Automobile Skates from \$1.25 up

Hockey Sticks, Tape, Pucks, etc.

For quality hardware we are the PEOPLE

KONAI PUKEAPUT

Gleichen Trading Company

Friday night will be a good time to subscribe to the Patriotic Fund.

No challenges have been received by the Bow Valley Klitjes. Stewart is considering.

For rags, straps, brushes, glue, soap, etc., go to the Gleichen Trading Company.

You should see the new pocket knives just received by the Gleichen Trading Company at all prices from \$3.50 to \$8.50.

A. H. Neisen is happy in the arrival of a fine baby girl at his farm near Standard on Sunday, Feb. 6th.

Hugh Stainleigh returned last week from a visit to friends in the States and has gone on to the Hawks Ranch near Husson.

We have just received a big stock of crockery and glassware. Come and inspect and compare our prices. We do competition. The Gleichen Trading Company.

Joe McFarlane spent several days in town the past week returning to Calgary on Monday. Joe is just the same happy Irishman and his many friends were pleased to greet him here.

For high class Razors go to the Gleichen Trading Company, all prices from \$1 up to \$5.

Unquestionably you will find the name of at least one of the interesting costumes at the Red Cross masquerade ball. Mrs. W. F. Collins, who was disguised as "Tipperary Mary". If there are others, we would be pleased to hear of them.

Mrs. C. J. Bray returned last week from Wolesey, Sask., where she had gone to attend the funeral of her sister, Mrs. Smith. Her many friends join in extending their sympathy to Mrs. Bray since her sympathy in her sad bereavement.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. O. Boggs and family returned Sunday morning from a visit to both their homes in the western States, and a visit to California. While away Mrs. Boggs was taken seriously ill but has since recovered. Mr. Boggs now prefers San Antonio, Tex., for the winter with two sons residing and preparing to visit the south again in the winter, the cold, damp rainy weather not being to his liking.

Rev. D. J. Craig, Presbyterian evangelist will begin, D.G., a special service of gospel service in the Methodist Church on Sunday, Feb. 18th, at 11 a.m. The services will continue evening and morning the week, except Saturday, at 8 o'clock. He will be accompanied by Mr. W. J. McBriney. Please remember the date.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Millie gave their annual dance at their farm home just north of town on Friday evening of last week when a good number of friends responded to their kind invitation. A most enjoyable time was spent by all who were present.

There is more joy in a printing office over one sinner that pays in advance and abuses the editor on every possible occasion than there is over one thief who steals, bribes, or deceives and gets away with it. It is a joyable time to keep it to keep it out of the poor house.

Langdon February 14th at 2 p.m.
Carlsbad, " 15th "
Strathmore, " 16th "
Gleichen, " 17th "
Bassano Colony, Feb. 18th at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.
Brooks, Feb. 19th at 2 p.m.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, meetings will be held at the following places:

Langdon February 14th at 2 p.m.

Carlsbad, " 15th "

Strathmore, " 16th "

Gleichen, " 17th "

Bassano Colony, Feb. 18th at 10:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m.

Brooks, Feb. 19th at 2 p.m.

Mr. Don H. Bark of Strathmore will discuss alfalfa, pasture mixtures and fodder crops. All farmers and those interested in the above subjects are invited to attend.

Alex. Galbraith

Superintendent of Fairs and Institutes.

BUTTER VERSUS WHEAT

Those who urge the adoption of raised grain growing in Western Canada should be interested in the fact that dairying in the great wheat Province of Saskatchewan has increased at a much rapid rate during the past three years than grain growing. The Cooperative Creameries of Saskatchewan was organized by the Dairy Branch of the Provincial Department of Agriculture during the summer months, resulting in a large increase in butter for every season since 1913:

1913 1914 1915

May 16,000,000 16,500,000 15,329,000

June 15,000,000 15,500,000 14,342,000

July 15,500,000 15,500,000 15,000,000

August 15,000,000 15,000,000 15,000,000

Total lbs. 731,988,000 768,242,000 749,977,000

Per cent. 55 per cent.

These figures, it is observed

that the output for the five months in 1915 has increased in the same period of last year by 25 per cent. and in the same period of the previous year by 30 per cent.

One of the principal growing markets for Saskatchewan grain is the United States, where the product from New Zealand has been driven out entirely by the superior and less expensive product from the Canadian prairie.

A comparison of grain growing shows that dairying in Saskatchewan is making for larger grain yields than are being made in grain crops. The acreage in grain crops in 1915 was 1,400,000 acres, while in 1914 it was 1,448,000 acres, and in 1913 1,408,000 acres, with a total acreage of 40,448,000 acres in 1915, compared with 39,141,464 acres in 1914, and 38,651,464 acres in 1913. The figures for dairying show increases of 55 and 10 per cent., those pertaining to grain growing record an increase of 25 and no more than 8.5 per cent. over 1913, and only 4.8 per cent. over 1914.

The Market Problem

Of course, the problem of marketing the rapidly increasing dairy products of Saskatchewan or any other Western Province is one that must be solved before the grain farmer can hope to compete with the distributor alone. However, is the period of recovery which will follow the war, Canada will be in a position to policy encouraging marketing industries which has prevailed for over a generation. There is no doubt, too, that the market for grain will expand and more to patronize the products made by their fellow citizens. Nationalization of the grain industry is a possibility, and the result will be that American manufacturers, instead of supplying the Canadian market from abroad, will supply it from Canada with branch factories. This will employ Canadian men and women, and will open up a new market for all the farm products of every description. Thus we see the importance of town and country. As long as Canada can compete with foreign trade, policy in all parts of Canada will have no difficulty in finding an ever available market for all the food products we can grow.

Coming Events

Feb. 17—Farmers Institute meeting.

Feb. 18th—K. of P. dance.

Feb. 20 to 25 Special "gospel" services in Methodist Church.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month.

Monday—Ad. change required by noon at Caffee office.

Every Monday—Oldfellow's.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

First Tuesday after the full moon of the month—Regular meeting of Gleichen Lodge No. 35, A.F. & A.M.

Council meetings—First Friday in each month.

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT

1 Northern \$1.01

2 Northern98

3 Northern93

4 Northern88

5 Northern85

Feed69

Feed62

2 C. W. Oats849

2 C. W. Feed Oats849

3 Barley40

4 Barley44

Feed36

1 Nor. West Flax \$1.97

2 Can. West74

3 Can. West 1.52

Owners of all cattle branded:

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II left rib left rib right rib

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VII left rib left rib right rib

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